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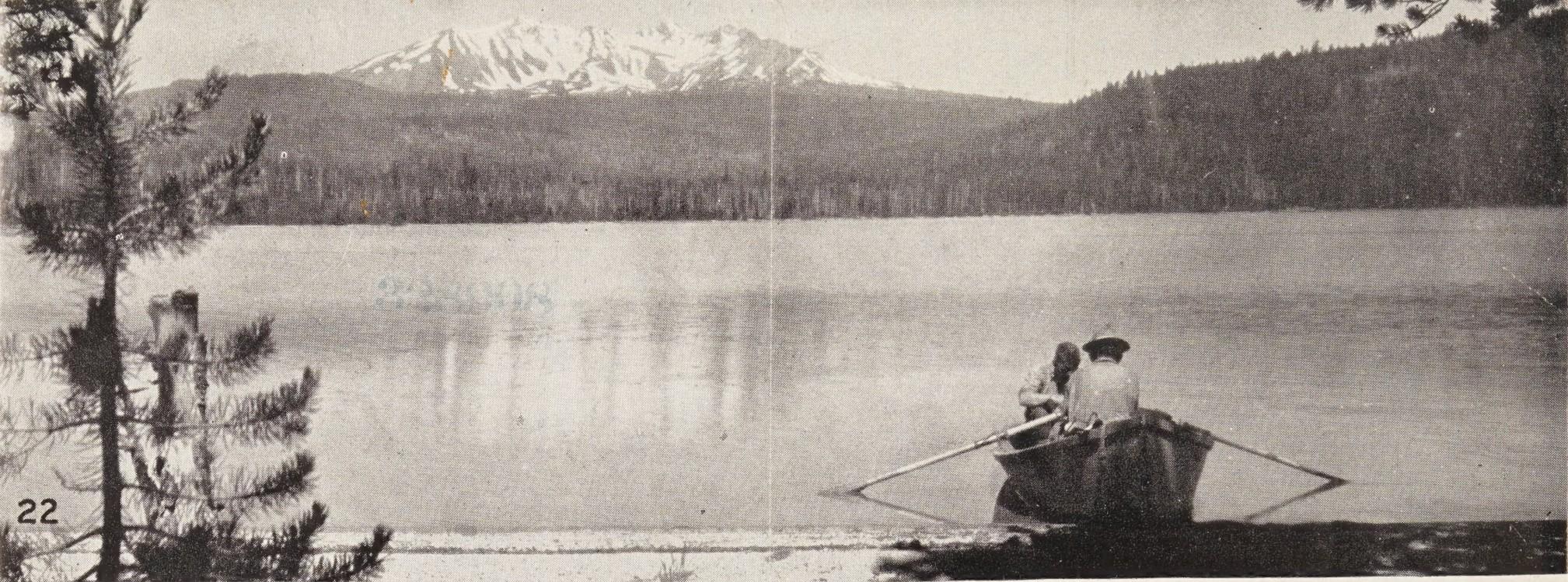
Broken Top Mountain

F-246661

Deschutes NATIONAL FOREST •

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE • NORTH PACIFIC REGION

B E S T 1941 OCT 27



Diamond Peak as seen across Crescent Lake

F-47476-A

THE DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST occupies the east slope of the Cascade Range in Oregon from Mount Jefferson and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation at the north to Mount Thielsen and the Rogue River National Forest and Klamath Indian Reservation on the south. Approximately one-fourth of the forest is east of The Dalles-California Highway, embracing the Paulina Mountains and certain high plateau country and lava buttes farther east and south. A little more than one-half of the forest lies within Deschutes County, less than one-third in Klamath County, and, roughly, one-tenth in each of Jefferson and Lake Counties. The total net area of national forest land on June 30, 1939, was 1,403,879 acres.

The Deschutes National Forest derives its name from the Deschutes River, the name being a corruption of the original French "Riviere des Chutes," or river of the falls, which was first applied by the early fur traders working along the Columbia River. On October 22, 1805, the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed the mouth of this river, but referred to it by the Indian name "Towahnahiooks." Thwaites' original journal of this expedition, however, applied the name "Clark's River," presumably for Capt. William Clark, but this usage was never general. Another Indian name, "Wanawont," is mentioned for this river in the diary of Rev. A. F. Waller, under date of May 8, 1845, but without explanation. Among the Klamath Indians, who frequented its headwaters, the river was known as "Kolamkeni Koke,"

which translated literally means "stream of the place where the kolam grows." Kolam was the name given to a wild root used for food, possibly a species of aralia.

Probably the earliest authentic record of any travel by a white man up the Deschutes River and beyond was that of Peter Skene Ogden, a fur trader, who made such a journey in the autumn of 1826 through to the "Klamat" country and to the Shasta River, which he named "Sasty."

The expedition of Gen. John C. Fremont in the fall of 1843, however, furnished the first scientific data on this river of many falls, rapids, and canyons. Fremont, with 38 experienced frontiersmen, mostly French-Canadian trappers, started from The Dalles on November 25, 1843, under guidance of Thomas Fitzpatrick. On December 5, after crossing the Deschutes River, several times, they reached the Metolius River, and a few days later passed 1 to 3 miles west of the present site of Bend, Oreg. The river was crossed again to the east side in the meadows near Benham Falls, and the Little Deschutes, or East Fork, was forded near Vandevert's Ranch. Farther south, the party passed close to the present town of Crescent, Oreg., and then entered a "pumice desert," where the horses had practically no feed and where notice was first taken of the sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), discovered and named by David Douglas in 1826. Winter Ridge and Summer Lake were so named by the Fremont party because of the contrast in weather conditions experienced by its members in traveling over the ridge to the lake on December 16.

SPARKS FROM A LARGE CAMPFIRE ARE LIKELY TO START FIRES THAT ARE CAPABLE OF DESTROYING AN ENTIRE FOREST. KEEP YOUR CAMPFIRES SMALL



How To Put Out a Campfire

Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. When you believe the fire to be dead out, pour several more buckets of water on it. Drown that last spark!

If You Are a Sportsman

1. Be a real sportsman. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit. Stay within the game laws.
2. Make sure it's a deer. It might be a man.
3. Help to enforce the game laws. Game and fish are public property. Only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations of law should be reported to the nearest deputy game warden or forest ranger.
4. Respect private property. If you never go back, some other sportsman will. The privilege of hunting and fishing on private premises is a real privilege and should be treated as such. Close the gate. Be careful where you shoot. Don't tear down fences, trample crops, or commit any other wrong act, and your sport will increase and your conscience will be easier.
5. Be careful with your campfire, tobacco, and matches. One tree may make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees and destroy many game animals, birds, and fish.
6. Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor records for a sportsman to leave behind him.

Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set a good example for the other fellow.

Timber—Water—Forage—Wildlife

THE PRIMARY functions of the national forests, as laid down in the basic act of Congress in 1891, are growing successive crops of timber and aiding in the regulation of stream flow by protecting the watersheds. These Federally-owned forests also contain important forage resources and offer opportunities for outdoor recreation. All the resources of the forests are administered with the aim to bring about the highest productive use of the land without impairing its permanent value for forestry purposes.

Timber.—Although the Deschutes National Forest is an area of rather high elevation, ranging from a little under 3,000 feet on the Metolius River to something over 10,000 feet at the summit of South Sister Mountain, much of it is fairly level or of gentle slopes. The most serious obstacles to travel and to easy logging are the old lava flows and cinder cone buttes. The total stand of both commercial and noncommercial timber is approximately 8,337,636,000 board feet, which consists of:

Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), 5,679,886,000; Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), 457,081,000; all other species, 2,200,669,000.

The utilization of ponderosa pine, the larger lodgepole pine, and white firs found in mixture has been under way for a number of years in the manufacture of lumber, principally at Bend.

All sales of national forest timber are made with due consideration of the problem of sustained yield, as well as the local economic benefits or influence in stabilizing the logging and lumber industries. Sustained yield, as foresters use the term, means that the average amount of timber cut from a given working circle or unit of management will not exceed the annual growth within that circle.

The Forest Service objective in the management of all timber lands is to cooperate with private owners and operators in developing and applying desirable forest practices, particularly in regard to regeneration, protection, and sustained production on all timber lands, irrespective of ownership; to assist in the development and introduction of improved methods and equipment for slash disposal and general protection work; to cooperate with the various planning bodies in the application of multiple use and sustained-yield management with respect to all forest properties; and to analyze plans for managing sustained-

yield units, embracing both private and public forest lands, in sufficient detail that the best possible silvicultural practices will be used, continuous yields of marketable products will be insured, and social and local governmental organizations stabilized.

Where private timberlands form an integral part of an operating unit and are not being managed on a sustained-yield basis, it is the policy, where the public interest can best be served through increased public ownership, to acquire such lands and place them under management.

Forage.—The Deschutes National Forest renders very definite and important service to the livestock owners throughout a large area of central Oregon by supplying summer range and, to a lesser extent, winter range.

Mountain ranges within the national forests provide summer pasture for many thousands of sheep and cattle. Livestock is grazed under permit from the Government. The owners pay grazing fees which help reimburse the Government for the money spent each year in the protection of the forest from fire. Stock owners cooperate fully with the forest rangers in fire protection.

Water.—Protection of watersheds and the headwaters of streams is an important function of the national forests. A forest-covered hillside conserves and regulates the run-off of rain and snow. Thus the forest is a great natural reservoir of potential hydroelectric power, as well as a source of water for cities and irrigation developments.

The South Fork of Tumalo Creek within the Deschutes National Forest, which furnishes drinking water for the city of Bend, has been set aside under an agreement between the Federal Government and the city for special protection. The water is piped to the Bend city reservoir from a municipal filtering plant on the forest, a distance of about 12 miles. Livestock is excluded from the watershed, and other precautions against contamination of the water supply will be taken in the event of logging or other development within this area.

Irrigation is, however, the chief immediate use for the water run-off from the Deschutes National Forest. Several large projects of a community nature are already operating, and a number of small domestic developments supply local residents.

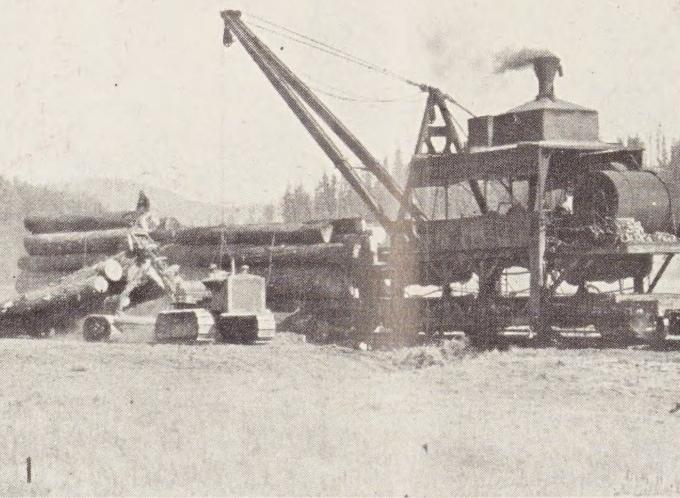
Wickiup Reservoir.—At present, plans are being prepared by the Reclamation Service for the construction of a large storage reservoir on the upper Deschutes River at Wickiup. The reservoir will cover an area of 11,200 acres, and the project will make possible the storage of an estimated 209,000 acre-feet of water at an estimated cost of \$8,000,000. Upon completion, this project will furnish irrigation water for many thousands of acres of farmland in the low country and thereby increase their value many times. The success of the project is entirely dependent upon the water supply coming from the watersheds within the Deschutes National Forest.

Wildlife, Game Refuges.—The Deschutes National Forest provides a habitat for many forms of wildlife, but more especially for deer. Three species of deer are found, the mule deer being the most plentiful, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the forest. Columbia black-tail deer are next in importance—along the Cascade Range—while white-tail deer are in rather limited number in the northwest corner.

In order to maintain a fairly constant supply, two State game refuges have been created involving portions of the Deschutes National Forest. The largest is the Deschutes Game Refuge, covering most of the forest area east of The Dalles-California Highway. The other protected area—storehouse for game propagation—is known as the Three Sisters Game Refuge, embracing the upper slopes and water courses of these three peaks and Broken Top Mountain. Hunting is strictly forbidden at any time within these areas. Elsewhere on the national forest, hunting and fishing are subject only to the general game laws enacted by the State of Oregon, copies of which may be obtained from State game wardens, sporting goods stores, and, in some instances, forest officers. Hunting and fishing licenses may be obtained from county clerks or from sporting goods dealers and should be carried on their person by hunters and fishermen at all times when in the forest.

(1) Logging with caterpillar tractor in ponderosa pine.

F-338383



(2) Ponderosa pine on the Deschutes National Forest.

F-251681



(3) Deer are numerous on the Deschutes National Forest.

F-340372



(4) Cattle grazing on Crane Prairie.

F-386798



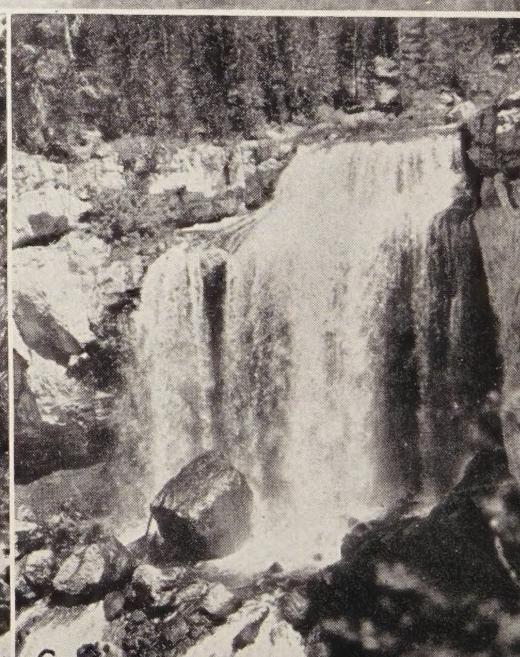
(5) Sheep on summer range.

F-271245



(6) Paulina Creek Falls in the Deschutes National Forest.

F-354838



Don't Violate the Law

For throwing away any lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, firecrackers, or other lighted material on any forest land, private road, public highway, or railroad right of way within the State of Oregon.

Laws of Oregon, 1927, Chapter 388, Section 12:

SECTION 27. It shall be unlawful, during the closed season, for anyone to throw away any lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, firecrackers, or other lighted material on any forest land, private road, public highway, or railroad right of way within this State. Everyone operating a public conveyance shall post a copy of this section in a conspicuous place within the smoking compartments of such conveyance. Anyone violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than seventy-five dollars (\$75).

CLOSED SEASON, MAY 15 TO DECEMBER 31

NOTE.—The foregoing acts are also prohibited throughout the year by Federal regulation.

Recreation—Scenic Trips—Wilderness Areas

FOREST recreation is encouraged and recreation facilities are developed for the convenience of the public. Campgrounds and picnic areas for general use receive preference over semipublic areas, such as organization camps and resorts, and private uses such as summer homes. Public campgrounds and picnic areas are kept as natural and simple as is consistent with the concentrated use which they receive. Only fundamental necessities, such as sanitation, fire protection, fire grates, and rustic tables are provided.

HIGHWAYS AND FOREST TRAILS

The Deschutes National Forest is readily accessible by roads which take the motorist into a country of high mountain lakes, attractive fishing streams, perpetual snowcapped peaks, glaciers, hot springs, ice caves, and fantastic lava formations, sage brush deserts, lodgepole pine thickets, stately ponderosa pine stands, and scenic alpine forests. The forest offers a wonderful opportunity for nature lovers and others to obtain quiet, restful, and interesting vacation.

Two U. S. and three State highways afford fast avenues of travel to many important points on the forest. The Dalles-California, U. S. 97, is the main route of travel north and south running from Bend to Klamath Falls; the McKenzie, U. S. 28, is the oldest east and west route in the forest across the Cascade range extending from Redmond to Eugene; the South Santiam, State highway No. 54, extends from Bend to Albany; the Willamette State highway No. 58, will, when completed, extend from U. S. 97 near Chemult via Odell Lake and Salt Creek to U. S. 99 at Goshen; and the Fremont State highway No. 31, leaves U. S. 97 near Lapine and extends southeasterly through parts of the Deschutes National Forest to Silver and Summer Lakes and on to Lakeview. These highways have been constructed as a cooperative project between the Federal Government and the State. They constitute the primary transportation scheme for the area, to which has been geared an intricate system of forest roads and trails for making the national-forest areas more accessible.

Roadside Strips.—The Forest Service aims to preserve, so far as possible, the roadside beauty along the highways passing through national-forest lands. To this end the policy has been adopted of preserving intact the timber bordering such routes. The Forest Service has also made a concerted effort to make land exchanges to bring privately owned timberlands bordering highways under public ownership.

SOME ATTRACTIVE MOTOR TRIPS

Bend is the main community center for central Oregon and the Deschutes National Forest, hence the following outline of the more popular recreation trips assumes Bend as the hub or starting point:

Metolius River and Suttle Lake.—Suttle Lake, approximately 32 miles over the Santiam Highway, No. 54, is a popular recreation spot. Camp Sherman, the center of the Metolius district, is reached by leaving the Santiam Highway approximately 8 miles beyond Sisters and driving over good dirt road for 5 miles.

Suttle Lake nestles amid timbered slopes which rise rather abruptly on the north and south sides. It is about a mile and a half long by a half mile wide and affords fair fishing throughout the summer season. It is, however, most popular for bathing because of a shallow, sandy beach at the northeast end. The Suttle Lake Resort, under Forest Service permit, is equipped with housekeeping cabins and other resort accommodations for the convenience of recreation visitors during the summer.

Just 2 miles above Suttle Lake is Blue Lake, which lies in an old crater. The lake is very deep and of a dark blue color, particularly when seen from the Santiam Highway.

The visible source of the Metolius River is about 2 miles above Camp Sherman, where it springs from the foot of Black Butte. It affords good sport for the expert fly caster throughout the entire fishing season. It has also grown very popular for public camping and summer homes.

A sweeping view of the whole Metolius region, where Mount Jefferson, Three Fingered Jack, Mount Washington, and the Three Sisters keep guard to the west, may be obtained by taking a trip to the summit of Black Butte. Here the Forest Service maintains a fire lookout throughout the summer months. The officer in charge will point out the interesting features of the country and explain how fires are spotted and reported to the ranger, and the method of combating them.

Broken Top Meadows.—This high country of grassy glades, precipitous crags, and perpetual snow may be reached by auto from three directions, but the roads are all rather narrow, crooked, and of steep pitches as the main objective is approached. The north and south road from Sisters, via Three Creek Lakes to the Century Drive near Todd Lake, offers approaches from both the McKenzie Highway and the Century Drive. The third approach is up Tumalo Canyon almost due west from Bend. This road starts just at the top of the hill north of the Tumalo Fish Hatchery.

The Century Drive.—This loop road out from Bend, via Sparks Lake, Devils Lake, and Elk Lake, was so named because of the distance for the round trip at the time it was first possible to travel it, about 20 years ago. Since then, there have been many improvements and the loop road distance has been reduced to about 90 miles.

The north section of the Century Drive starts at the southwest corner of Bend, on the west side of the Deschutes River. Traveling in a southwest and westerly direction one reaches Dutchman's Flat or the pass at the northeast base of Bachelor Butte. This butte, which rises to an altitude of 9,045 feet, affords an inspiring view of the magnificent panorama of the Cascades—particularly the Three Sisters and Broken Top—and to the east, the Paulina Mountains.

About 4 miles beyond the Bachelor Butte pass is a short spur road to the north to Todd Lake, considered by many to be the most beautiful lake in this locality. It is only a few hundred yards off the Century Drive, and affords excellent fishing at certain seasons.

Sparks Lake, 4 miles farther west on the Century Drive, deserves a stay of several hours or days, if one is interested in camping, trail hiking, and mountain climbing. The undeveloped Soda Springs northeast of the lake are of interest, also the trail trip to Green Lakes and the foot of the South Sister. For those who like climbing, this mountain presents a challenge with a compensating reward.

From Sparks Lake, the Century Drive continues west through Devil's Meadow, another attractive camping spot, past the Devil's Chair to skirt the edge of Devil's Lake. On the clump of huge rocks known as the Devil's Chair, the Indians of old left some weird looking sign markings, the meaning of which can only be guessed.

Farther to the south, or about 7 miles beyond Sparks Lake, the traveler reaches the most popular point on the Century Drive—Elk Lake. Here is a rustic log hotel with a cluster of sleeping and housekeeping cabins, where accommodations can be secured by the meal, day, week, or season. Several forest camps along the shore of this lake have also been provided with simple conveniences. The lake is nearly 2 miles long and close to one-half mile wide, with excellent fishing possibilities at certain seasons.

South of Elk Lake about 5½ miles is Big Lava Lake, which the

Good Manners in the Forest

A good sportsman, camper, or tourist, when he goes into the national forest—

- FIRST obtains a campfire permit.
- CARRIES a shovel, an ax, and a water container.
- REFRAINS from smoking while traveling.
- APPRECIATES and protects forest signs.
- PUTS OUT his campfire with water.
- LEAVES a clean and sanitary camp.
- OBSERVES the State fish and game laws.
- COOPERATES with the forest rangers in reporting and suppressing fires.
- PРЕАЧЕСЬ what he practices.

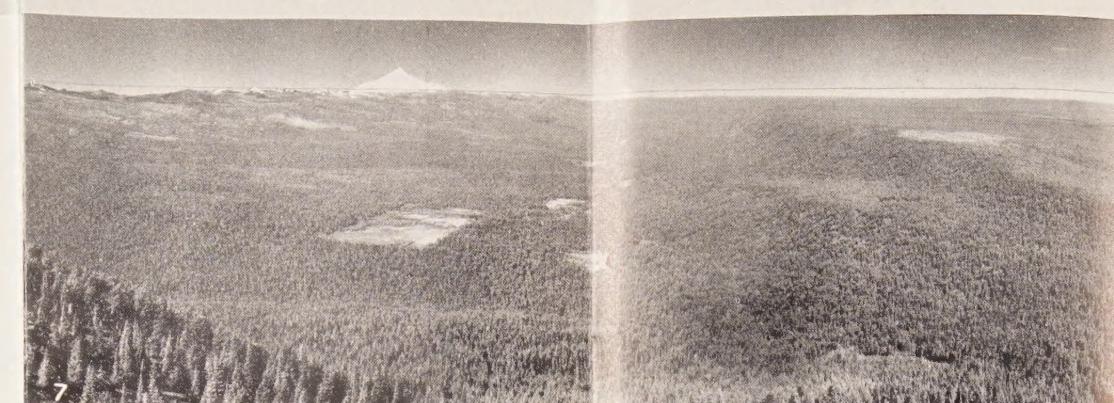
MOUNT JEFFERSON WILD AREA

Mount Jefferson is one of the principal peaks of Oregon and has an elevation of 10,500 feet. Its northern and eastern sides are covered with ice glaciers and offer excellent opportunities for mountain climbing.

Partly in the interest of mountain recreation, but mainly because of the rugged, undeveloped wilderness nature of the Mount Jefferson vicinity, an area of approximately 86,700 acres has been designated for special administrative treatment as the Mount Jefferson Wild Area. This includes the mountain itself, Jefferson Park, Pamelia and Marion Lakes, Three Fingered Jack, and the Cascade Divide almost as far south as Santiam Pass. The greater part of this area, 57,520 acres, is in the Willamette National Forest, 25,710 acres in the Deschutes National Forest, and 3,470 acres in the Mount Hood National Forest.

THREE SISTERS WILDERNESS AREA

The Three Sisters Wilderness Area is also situated along the crest of the Cascade Range south of the McKenzie Pass Highway, and is maintained in its natural grandeur for wilderness lovers. It includes some of the finest and most impressive mountain scenery in the northwest.



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(7) View of vast timber expanse in Deschutes National Forest.
TEMP.—72°
F—30874
(8) Scene along Santiam Highway.
F—228041
(9) Fishing in Elk Lake; Bachelor Butte in background.
F—246662
(10) Broken Top Meadows with South Sister Mountain in background!
F—239867
(11) Hiker on Skyline Trail, near Trapper Creek.
F—254925
(12) Ranger using short-wave radio set near a fire.
F—374837
(13) Odell Butte Lookout.
F—215055
(14) A careless smoker caused this.
F—321427
(15) Typical ponderosa pine timber scene along forest road.
F—191404
(16) Elk Lake Lodge, operated under Forest Service permit.

Century Drive just touches on the southwest corner. Little Lava Lake lies to the southeast.

Deschutes Bridge, 3½ miles farther to the south, is the next point of particular interest on the Century Drive, although the Upper Deschutes Forest Camp is passed on the way. Camping facilities are also provided at Deschutes Bridge, which serves as the junction point with the Elk Lake—Davis Lake road through to Odell and Crescent Lakes. A forest guard, from whom camping permits and tourist information may be obtained, is stationed here during the fire season.

From the Deschutes Bridge, the Century Drive takes a swing to the south and east, past the Fall River Ranger Station to its south junction with The Dalles-California Highway near the old town of Harper, about 15 miles south of Bend, a total distance to Bend of about 47 miles. The Fall River Ranger Station serves as the junction point for branch roads to Pringle Falls, Davis Lake, and Lapine.

Elk Lake—Davis Lake Road.—This road can be reached from many points—the Century Drive at Deschutes Bridge, the Twin Lakes road at Brown's Creek, and the Wickup Road at Davis Creek. It can also be reached via Willamette Highway near Odell Lake.

Leaving Deschutes Bridge, it is about 6 miles to a short spur road branching off to the right to Cultus Lake, one of the little known but beautiful lakes of this region. Cultus River starts in a gigantic spring at the foot of a lava ridge, about one-quarter of a mile to the east of the road. Continuing south about 2 miles from the Cultus Lake road, there is an old construction road branching off to the west which leads to Little Cultus and Waldo Lakes. Passenger cars should not attempt this trip. Fifteen miles farther south past the head of Brown's Creek and the head of Davis Creek, which starts in big springs of ice-cold water, is Davis Lake. There is a good camping ground near the guard station. The firemen at the Davis Lake Guard Station will furnish information with regard to roads or camping places.

Odell and Crescent Lakes.—It is 7 miles from Davis Lake to Odell Lake, the largest of the many lakes on the Deschutes National Forest—6 miles long and nearly 2 miles wide. Odell Lake is directly accessible from the east over the Willamette Highway and by railroad, the Southern Pacific skirting the entire length of the south shore, connecting Eugene with Klamath Falls. Attractive resorts are located at both the southeast and southwest ends of this lake, where tourist accommodations of varied kinds are available. There are also free camping facilities available and more summer-home sites than at any other point on the forest. Boating and fishing are very popular. The Oregon Skyline Trail touches here.

Crescent Lake is on the Old Willamette Military Road and less than 2 miles off the Willamette Highway which has been improved by the Forest Service around the south shore, fully 7 miles, also to some extent west to the Cascade Divide, another 7 miles, past Summit Lake. The Windigo Pass road from Diamond Lake (within the Umpqua National Forest) connects with the south shore Crescent Lake road. The Crescent Lake Resort is located at the north end of the lake. Various accommodations are to be had here.

Miller Lake.—This scenic fishing spot, formerly known as Fish Lake, is accessible by dirt road from The Dalles-California Highway at Beaver Marsh. The distance is about 12 miles. There is no resort here, but camping improvements have been installed.

Paulina and East Lakes—Newberry Crater.—These lakes nestle within an old, partially broken-down crater, caused by the volcanic destruction of Old Newberry Mountain. This mountain system is now known as the Paulina Mountains, a group distinct and separate from the Cascades. Paulina Creek is the only outlet of these lakes and there is no apparent inlet, yet Paulina Creek flows throughout the year and pours over the west rim of the crater in one of the highest and most beautiful falls of central Oregon.

Resorts with housekeeping cabins, boating facilities, and other tourist accommodations are available at both lakes, the resorts being about 5 miles apart. These lakes may be reached by roads from the west, north, and east, the first two approaches being about 40 miles from Bend and the last close to 50 miles, via the China Hat road, connecting the Burns Highway with Fort Rock and the road to Lakeview. Forest camps for free public use have been established at both lakes.

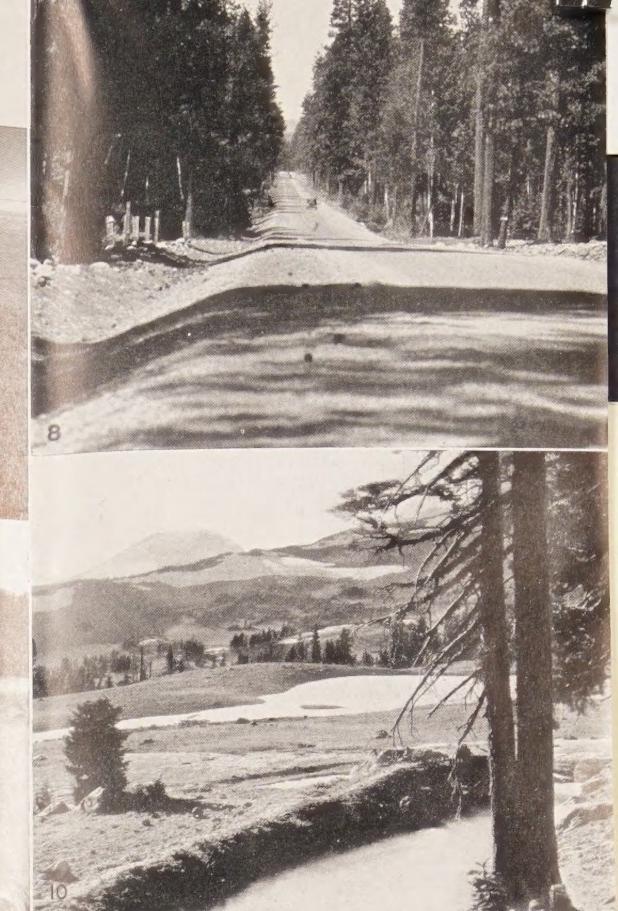
Fishing is generally excellent throughout the season at both lakes. Mineral hot springs are available at the resort site on East Lake and on the northeast shore (accessible only by boat) of Paulina Lake. The odd lava formations and cliffs of obsidian, from which the Indians used to make arrowheads, are highly interesting and very much in evidence in this old Newberry Crater. The fire-lookout station on Paulina Peak, a 2-hour's safe climb south of Paulina Lake, offers a strikingly scenic view of the old crater and more distant views of the buttes, timbered plateau, and desert to the east and the south, and a wide stretch of the snow-capped Cascade Range to the west.

Ice Caves.—Within the Deschutes National Forest there are three interesting lava caves carrying ice, the most accessible being the Arnold Ice Cave, about 18 miles southeast of Bend, and the South Ice Cave, just off the China Hat road about 55 miles from Bend. The Edison Ice Cave, situated about 32 miles southwest of Bend, may be reached only by a narrow, crooked spur road of about 11 miles from the south section of the Century Drive near the Big River Ranger Station.

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Protection From Fire

The national-forest visitor should be more concerned with the work of preventing and fighting forest fires than with any other activity of the Forest Service. In this work he has a great opportunity to assist by being careful with fire himself and by immediately reporting any fires he may discover.

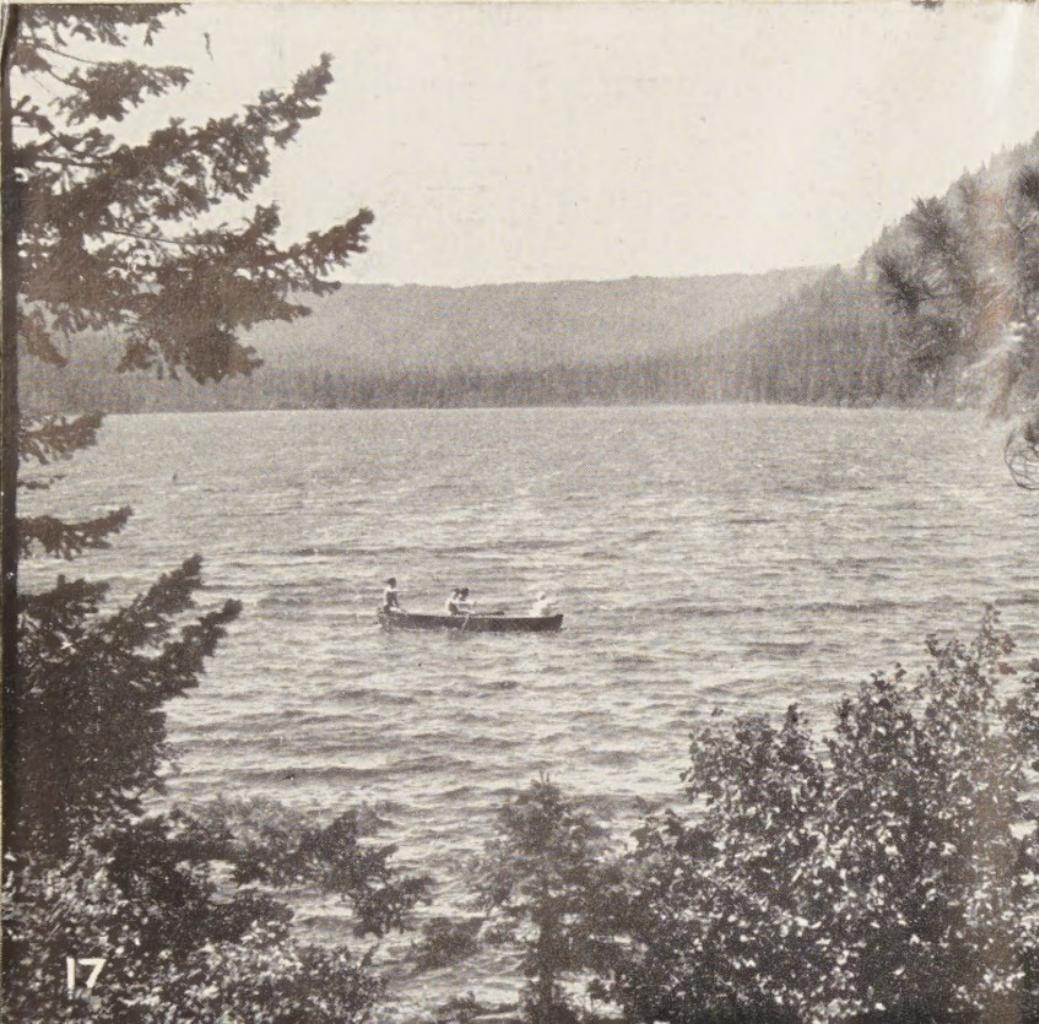
Most of the regular work of detecting fires is now done by trained lookouts equipped with instruments for determining the location of fires. The lookouts are so placed that practically all points on a forest are under observation from at least two stations. The lookout is housed in a small glass-enclosed cabin provided with telephone connection for reporting fires to the district ranger. When a fire is reported, it is the ranger's business to put it out.

Regardless of how efficient a forest ranger may be, or how carefully he may have prepared for the fire season, he must have the active and conscious help of the forest-using public. Eternal vigilance while in the forest is necessary to prevent forest fires. About 60 percent of the fires in the national forests of this region are caused by human beings, many through carelessness. Conscious fire prevention is absolutely necessary.

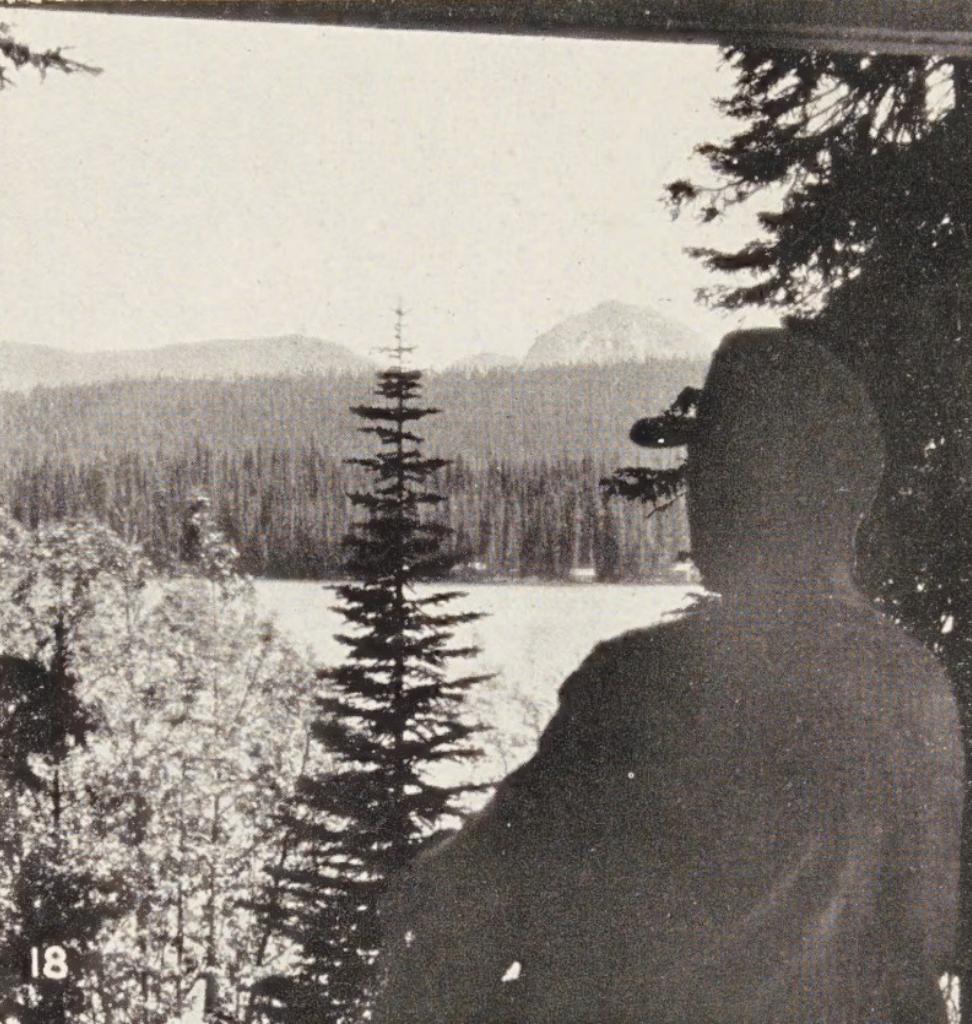
The public can be and is of direct help in preventing forest fires by exercising great caution in locating, building, and extinguishing campfires. Those who smoke are requested to extinguish all matches and burning tobacco.

Please report fires to the forest supervisor in Bend, Oreg., to any ranger or guard station, or by telephone to the nearest Forest Service office. Ranger headquarters are located at Bend, Crescent, Cabin Lake (post office, Fort Rock), and Sisters. The locations of the supervisor's office and the ranger headquarters are indicated on the map.

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(17) Boating on Suttle Lake.
F-386797

(18) Odell Lake on the Deschutes National Forest.
F-220303

(19) A stand of ponderosa pine before logging.
F-321424

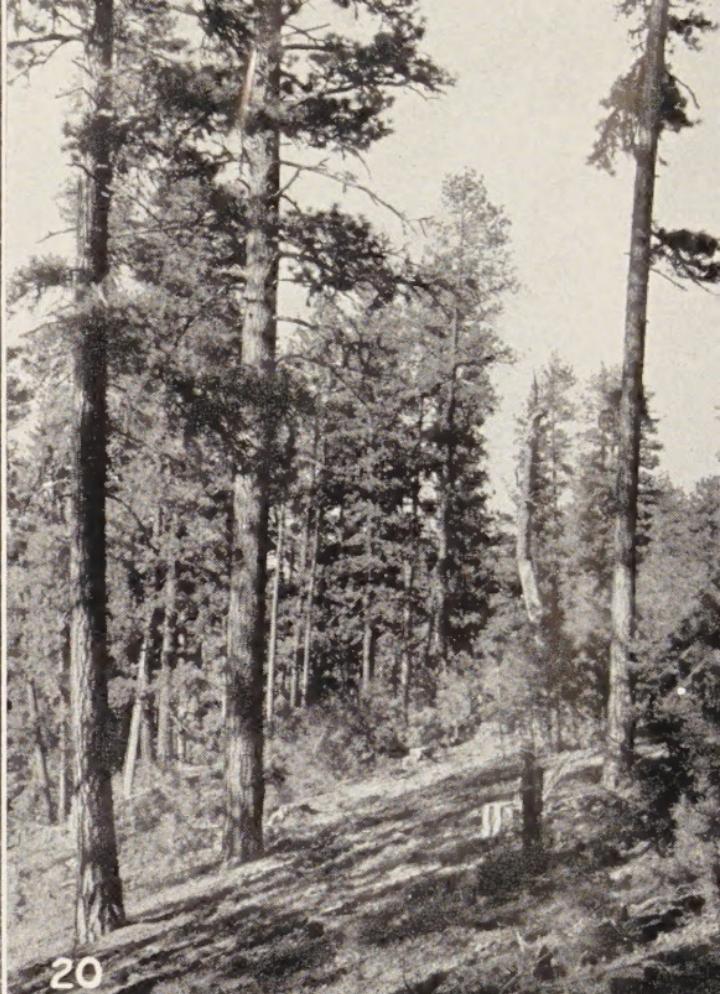
(20) Ponderosa pine stand from which 40 percent has been removed during first selective cut. Note condition of reproduction, the large reserve stand left for the next cut, and the small amount of slash. Under such cutting practices slash is usually piled and burned only along roads and fire lines, and the remainder scattered to rot and enrich the soil.

F-348246

When you clean your fish, don't throw the refuse in the streams; someone may be camped below you, or you may sometime wish to camp below on the same stream. Hundreds of people get their drinking water from the streams on the national forests. Bury all camp refuse and body excrement. Obey the well-recognized laws of ordinary sanitation.



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Fire Regulations On National Forests in Washington and Oregon

SPECIAL Federal laws govern the tourist or camper who enters the national forests in Oregon and Washington. The following violations are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

A. During the Period From July 1 to September 30:

1. Failure to secure a campfire permit before building any campfire on any national forest land (other than the Siuslaw National Forest) except in safe stoves or at those forest camps where no campfire permits are required, as shown by posted notices.

2. Going or being upon any national forest land, except at designated and posted forest camps (and on the Siuslaw National Forest), with automobiles, other vehicles, or pack horses with the intention of *camping* thereon, without being equipped, for each vehicle or pack train, with the following fire-fighting tools:
 - (a) One ax, not less than 26 inches over all, with head weighing 2 pounds or more.
 - (b) One shovel, not less than 36 inches long, *over all*, and blade not less than 8 inches wide.
 - (c) One water container, capacity 1 gallon or more.
3. Failure to stop when smoking while in timber, brush, or grass areas on national forest land, except on paved or surfaced highways (and on the Siuslaw National Forest).

B. Throughout the Entire Year:

4. Building a campfire in grass, leaves, rotten wood, or other dangerous places, or in windy weather, without clearing around the fire pit and confining the fire to a hole.
5. Leaving any fire to burn unattended or failing to totally extinguish a fire before leaving it.
6. Throwing or placing lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe heel, match, firecracker, or other burning substance, or discharging fireworks, in any place where they may start a fire.

